

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An image forming method comprising the steps of:

cutting a silver halide color photosensitive material, which has, on a reflective substrate, photographic layers comprising at least one of each of a blue light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a yellow dye forming coupler, a green light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a magenta dye forming coupler, a red light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a cyan dye forming coupler, and a non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, into sheet form;

subjecting the sheet to imagewise exposure under transportation with at least one of paired transporting rollers and a belt conveyor; and applying development processing that includes color development, bleach-fixing, and rinsing, to the sheet

wherein said silver halide color photosensitive material comprises a back layer on a side of the reflective substrate opposite to the silver halide emulsion layers, said back layer contains colloidal silica, and a surface of said back layer has a surface resistance of $1.0 \times 10^{14} \Omega$ or less.

2. An image forming method comprising the steps of:

cutting a silver halide color photosensitive material, which has, on a reflective substrate, photographic layers comprising at least one of each of a blue light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a yellow dye forming coupler, a green light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a magenta dye forming coupler, a red light-sensitive silver

halide emulsion layer containing a cyan dye forming coupler, and a non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, into sheet form;

subjecting the sheet to imagewise exposure under transportation with at least one of paired transporting rollers and a belt conveyor; and applying development processing that includes color development, bleach-fixing, and rinsing, to the sheet

wherein said silver halide color photosensitive material comprises a back layer on a side of the reflective substrate opposite to the silver halide emulsion layers, said back layer contains colloidal silica, and a surface of said back layer has a charge leak time of 200 seconds or less.

3. The image forming method according to claim 1, wherein said colloidal silica has an average particle diameter of 5 to 100 nm.

4. The image forming method according to claim 2, wherein said colloidal silica has an average particle diameter of 5 to 100 nm.

5. The image forming method according to claim 1, wherein said back layer includes at least one of a water-soluble polymer compound having a carboxyl group or a sulfonic group, a metal salt thereof and an aqueous dispersion of a hydrophilic organic polymer having at least one of a carboxyl group, a sulfonic group, a phosphoric acid group, an acyl group, and a hydroxyl group.

6. The image forming method according to claim 2, wherein said

back layer includes at least one of a water-soluble polymer compound having a carboxyl group or a sulfonic group, a metal salt thereof and an aqueous dispersion of a hydrophilic organic polymer having at least one of a carboxyl group, a sulfonic group, a phosphoric acid group, an acyl group, and a hydroxyl group.

7. An image forming method comprising the steps of:

subjecting a silver halide color photosensitive material, which has, on a reflective substrate, photographic layers comprising at least one each of a blue light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a yellow dye forming coupler, a green light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a magenta dye forming coupler, a red light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer containing a cyan dye forming coupler, and a non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer, to an imagewise exposure; and

applying development processing that includes color development, bleach-fixing and rinsing, to the silver halide color photosensitive material, wherein

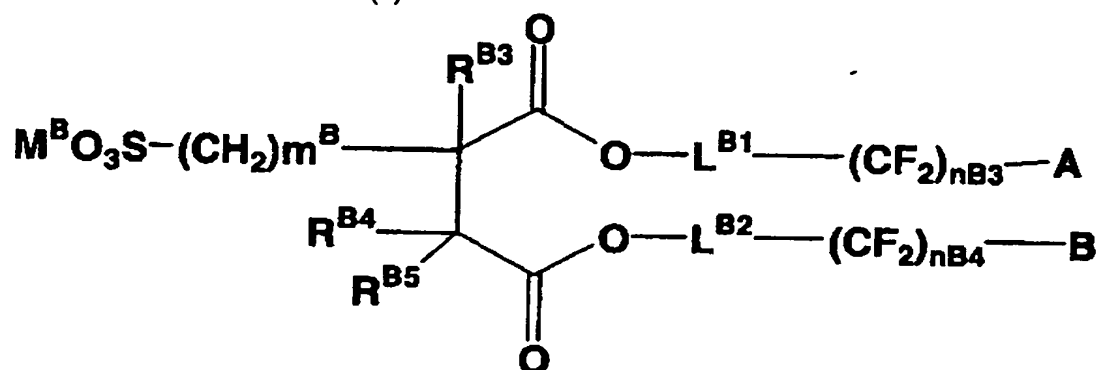
said silver halide color photosensitive material comprises at least one selected from fluorine type surfactants represented by the following general formulae (I), (II), (III) and (IV);

said color development is executed with a replenishing amount of a color development solution of 20 to 60 ml per 1 m² of said silver halide color photosensitive material; and

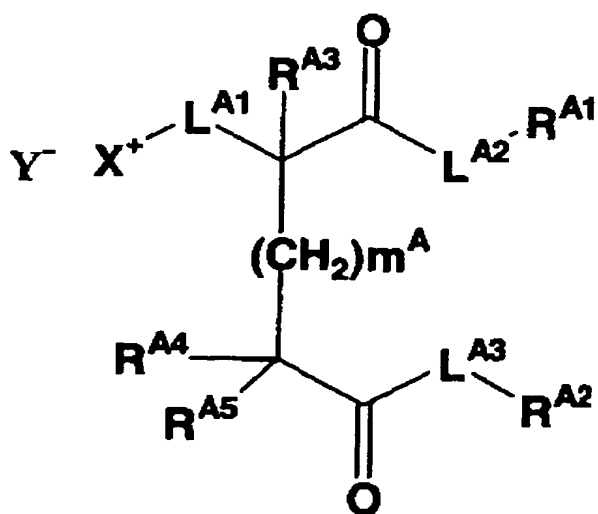
said bleach-fixing step is executed with a replenishing amount of a bleach-fixing solution of 20 to 50 ml per 1 m² of said silver halide color

photosensitive material

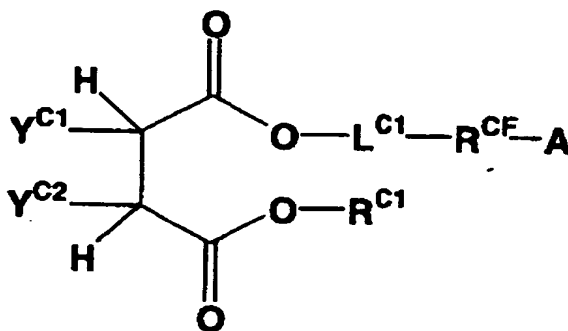
General formula (I)



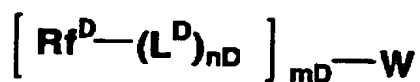
General Formula (II)



General formula (III)



General formula (IV)



wherein

in general formula (I), $\text{R}^{\text{B}3}$, $\text{R}^{\text{B}4}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{B}5}$ each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; A and B each independently represent a fluorine atom or a hydrogen atom; $\text{n}^{\text{B}3}$ and $\text{n}^{\text{B}4}$ each independently represent an integer from 4 to 8; $\text{L}^{\text{B}1}$ and $\text{L}^{\text{B}2}$ each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; m^{B} represents 0 or 1; and M represents a cation;

in general formula (II) $\text{R}^{\text{A}1}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{A}2}$ each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; at least one of $\text{R}^{\text{A}1}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{A}2}$ represents an alkyl group substituted with a fluorine atom; $\text{R}^{\text{A}3}$, $\text{R}^{\text{A}4}$ and

R^{A5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; L^{A1} , L^{A2} and L^{A3} each independently represent a single bond or a divalent connecting group; X^+ represents a cationic substituent; Y^- represents a counter anion which may be omitted in a case in which a charge in the molecule becomes 0; and m^A represents 0 or 1;

in general formula (III), R^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; R^{CF} represents a perfluoroalkylene group; A represents a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom; L^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; one of Y^{C1} and Y^{C2} represents a hydrogen atom and the other represents $-L^{C2}-SO_3M$; and M represents a cation; and

in general formula (IV), Rf^D represents a perfluoroalkyl group; L^D represents an alkylene group; W represents a group having an anionic, cationic, betainic or nonionic polar group necessary for providing a surface-active property; n^D represents 0 or 1; and m^D represents an integer from 1 to 3.

8. The image forming method according to claim 7, wherein said silver halide color photosensitive material comprises a fluorine type surfactant represented by general formula (I).

9. The image forming method according to claim 7, wherein the non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer constituting an outermost layer of said silver halide color photosensitive material comprises at least

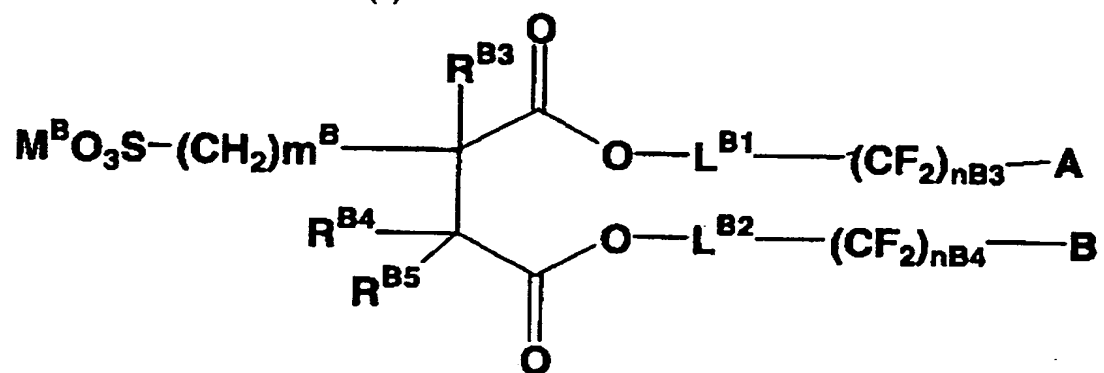
one of the fluorine type surfactants represented by general formulae (I) to (IV).

10. The image forming method according to claim 7, wherein said silver halide color photosensitive material further comprises, as an outermost layer thereof, another non-photosensitive hydrophilic colloid layer which includes at least one selected from the fluorinated surfactants represented by general formulae (I) to (IV).

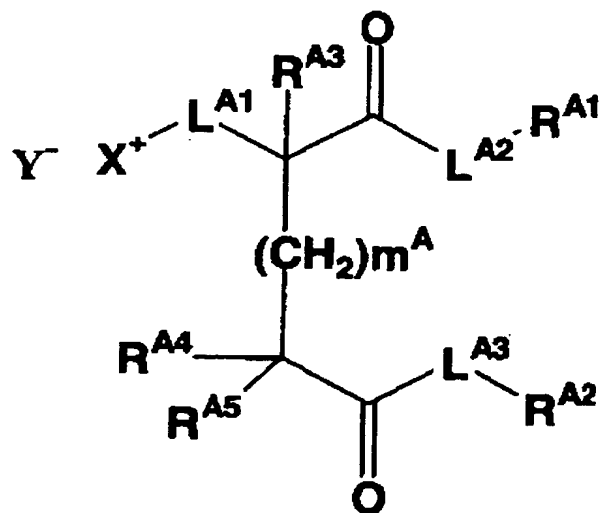
11. The image forming method according to claim 7, wherein the fluorinated surfactant represented by general formulae (I) to (IV) is added to said silver halide color photosensitive material in an amount of 1×10^{-5} to 1 g/m^2 .

12. The image forming method according to claim 1, wherein said back layer includes at least one selected from fluorine type surfactants represented by the following general formulae (I) to (IV), and said colloidal silica

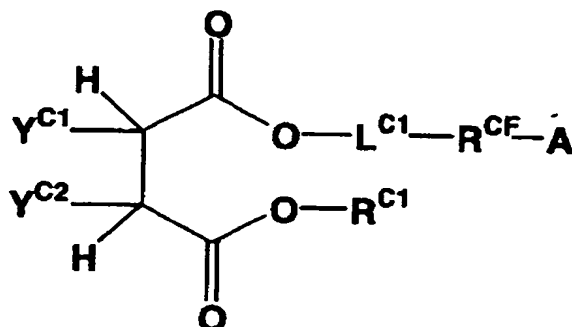
General formula (I)



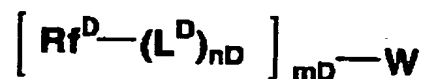
General Formula (II)



General formula (III)



General formula (IV)



wherein

in general formula (I), R^{B3} , R^{B4} and R^{B5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; A and B each independently represent a fluorine atom or a hydrogen atom; n^{B3} and n^{B4} each independently represent an integer from 4 to 8; L^{B1} and L^{B2} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; m^B represents 0 or 1; and M represents a cation;

in general formula (II) R^{A1} and R^{A2} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; at least one of R^{A1} and R^{A2}

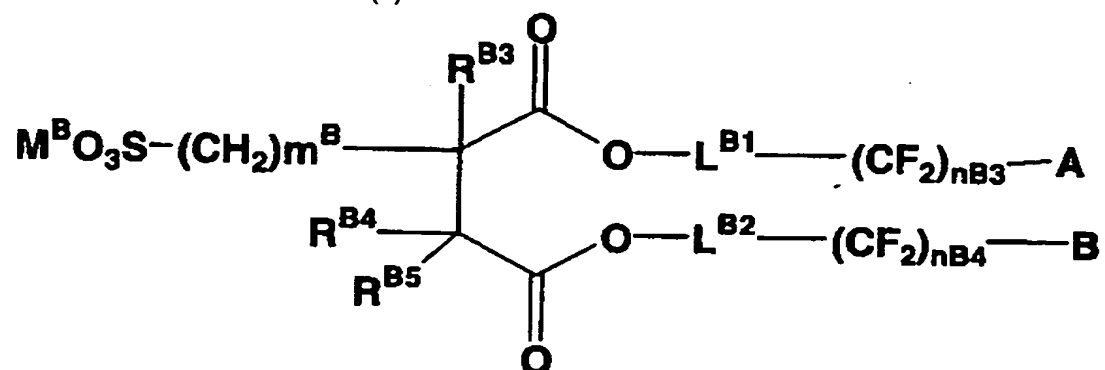
represents an alkyl group substituted with a fluorine atom; R^{A3} , R^{A4} and R^{A5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; L^{A1} , L^{A2} and L^{A3} each independently represent a single bond or a divalent connecting group; X^+ represents a cationic substituent; Y^- represents a counter anion which may be omitted in a case in which a charge in the molecule becomes 0; and m^A represents 0 or 1;

in general formula (III), R^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; R^{CF} represents a perfluoroalkylene group; A represents a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom; L^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; one of Y^{C1} and Y^{C2} represents a hydrogen atom and the other represents $-L^{C2}-SO_3M$; and M represents a cation; and

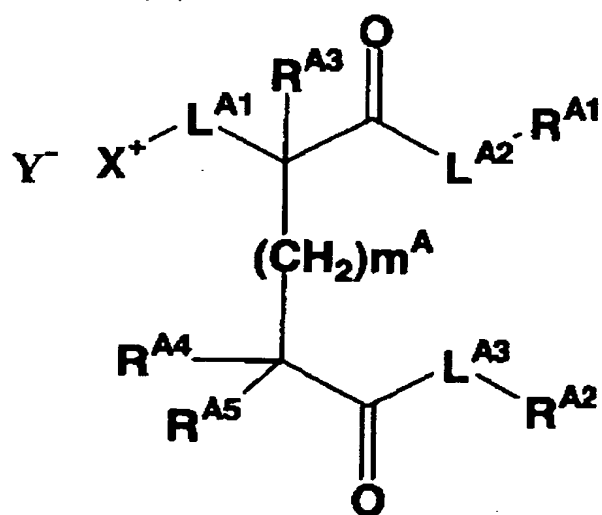
in general formula (IV), Rf^D represents a perfluoroalkyl group; L^D represents an alkylene group; W represents a group having an anionic, cationic, betainic or nonionic polar group necessary for providing a surface-active property; n^D represents 0 or 1; and m^D represents an integer from 1 to 3.

13. The image forming method according to claim 2, wherein said back layer includes at least one selected from fluorine type surfactants represented by the following general formulae (I) to (IV), and said colloidal silica

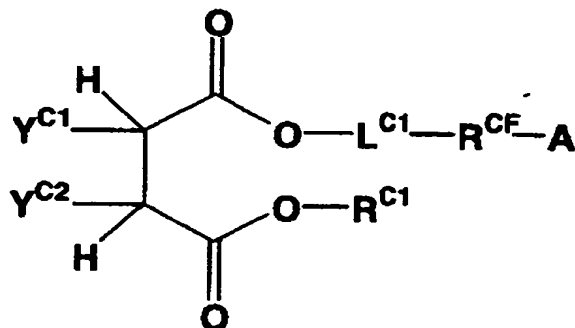
General formula (I)



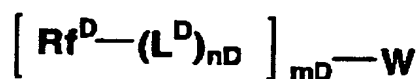
General Formula (II)



General formula (III)



General formula (IV)



wherein

in general formula (I), $\text{R}^{\text{B}3}$, $\text{R}^{\text{B}4}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{B}5}$ each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; A and B each independently represent a fluorine atom or a hydrogen atom; $n^{\text{B}3}$ and $n^{\text{B}4}$ each independently represent an integer from 4 to 8; $\text{L}^{\text{B}1}$ and $\text{L}^{\text{B}2}$ each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; m^{B} represents 0 or 1; and M represents a cation;

in general formula (II) $\text{R}^{\text{A}1}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{A}2}$ each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; at least one of $\text{R}^{\text{A}1}$ and $\text{R}^{\text{A}2}$

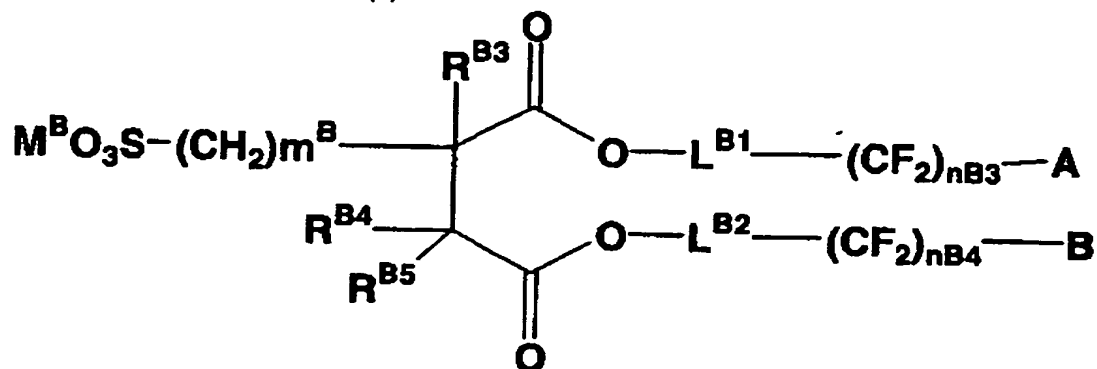
represents an alkyl group substituted with a fluorine atom; R^{A3} , R^{A4} and R^{A5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; L^{A1} , L^{A2} and L^{A3} each independently represent a single bond or a divalent connecting group; X^+ represents a cationic substituent; Y^- represents a counter anion which may be omitted in a case in which a charge in the molecule becomes 0; and m^A represents 0 or 1;

in general formula (III), R^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group; R^{CF} represents a perfluoroalkylene group; A represents a hydrogen atom or a fluorine atom; L^{C1} represents a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; one of Y^{C1} and Y^{C2} represents a hydrogen atom and the other represents $-L^{C2}-SO_3M$; and M represents a cation; and

in general formula (IV), Rf^D represents a perfluoroalkyl group; L^D represents an alkylene group; W represents a group having an anionic, cationic, betainic or nonionic polar group necessary for providing a surface-active property; n^D represents 0 or 1; and m^D represents an integer from 1 to 3.

14. The image forming method according to claim 1, wherein said back layer includes a fluorine type surfactant represented by the following general formula (I), and said colloidal silica

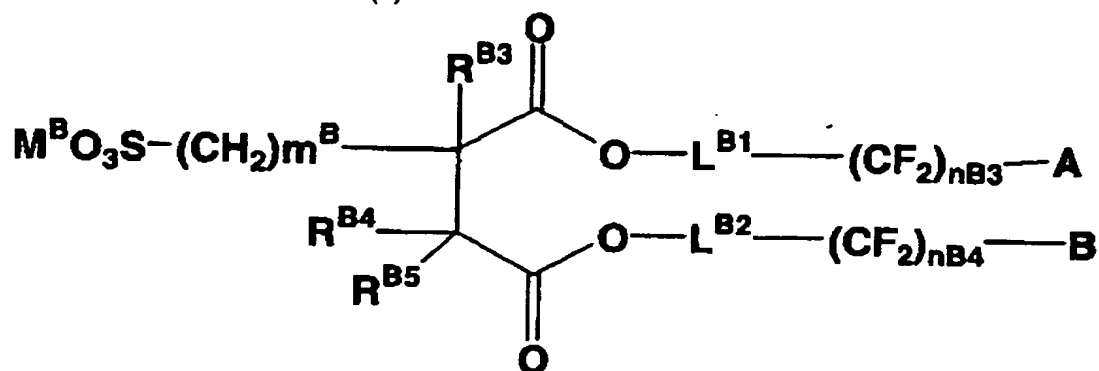
General formula (I)



wherein, in general formula (I), R^{B3} , R^{B4} and R^{B5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; A and B each independently represent a fluorine atom or a hydrogen atom; n^{B3} and n^{B4} each independently represent an integer from 4 to 8; L^{B1} and L^{B2} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; m^B represents 0 or 1; and M represents a cation.

15. The image forming method according to claim 2, wherein said back layer includes a fluorine type surfactant represented by the general formula (I), and said colloidal silica

General formula (I)



wherein, in general formula (I), R^{B3} , R^{B4} and R^{B5} each independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent group; A and B each independently represent a fluorine atom or a hydrogen atom; n^{B3} and n^{B4} each independently represent an integer from 4 to 8; L^{B1} and L^{B2} each independently represent a substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyleneoxy group, or a divalent connecting group formed by a combination thereof; m^B represents 0 or 1; and M represents a cation.